

assessed for global functioning and severity of illness by CGI-SCH and PSP, respectively.

Results Of all patients, 52% were treated by H-LAI, 48% by SG-LAI. No statistical differences ($P > 0.05$) were found between the 2 groups for age, gender, other demographic variables, substances use, somatic comorbidities. Both groups were homogeneous for severity of illness (CGI-SCH score = 4.20 in H-LAI vs. 4.38 in SG-LAI) and global functioning (PSP score = 49.1 in H-LAI vs. 54.4 in SG-LAI). Compared with the H-LAI group, SG-LAI-treated patients were characterized by shorter time from admission (>10 yrs) and treatment length (>1 yr), and less frequent anticholinergic drug co-prescription. We counted only 6 LAI-APs treatments started in the last year.

Conclusions Despite of the literature support, LAI-APs treatment for schizophrenia is still limited in our service. Our data suggest that SG-LAI-APs are used as first choice of LAI-APs treatment, although maintained for short time, while H-LAI are reserved to long-standing patients and are burdened by side effects needing anticholinergic treatment.

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Time management education influence on decreasing exam anxiety and conditioned university students' negligence of Tehran universities

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Introduction Test anxiety is a multidimensional phenomenon, including concerns about conflicts lead to negative emotional and behavioral responses in academic scores.

Aim Current study examines the influence of educating time management on decreasing exam Anxiety and educational negligence of conditioned university students on Tehran.

Methods The method of doing study is of testing in which statistical society includes conditioned university students of Tehran. Of general statistical society, we have selected 20 persons by in access sampling method. Gathering information instrument in this study is Solomon and Roth bloom's educational negligence questionnaire and sarason test anxiety in which has been in access of studied sample after testing its stability and narration.

Result After education, the result of t-test dependent and covariance analysis has shown time management education does have meaningful influence on decreasing test stress and conditioned university students negligence on Tehran universities.

Conclusion Dropped students compared to other students, provided a significant contingent of students had less time management and procrastination.

Keywords Time management; Test anxiety; Educational negligence

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Developing community mental healthcare: Kosovo case

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Background Community mental healthcare in Kosovo is still in its developmental stage and thus pose an ongoing challenge for the health system and population.

Objectives The purpose of this study is to describe the processes of preparation, implementation, challenges and future of community mental health service in Kosovo as an economically struggling society with underdeveloped health care system.

Methods Review of the current state of community services provision for mentally ill peoples in Kosovo in the light of the objectives and targets of the WHO comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2020.

Results The implementation of a new community mental health service in Kosovo still is characterized by considerable shortages, beside substantial effort on various levels. On the policy and financial level, it was made possible by a clear intent/initialization of international bodies and coordinated commitment of all responsible national stakeholders and authorities. Obstacles remain regarding improvements of service development indicators: financial and human resources; capacity building; stakeholder involvement and service availability. Lack of strategies for promotion and prevention in mental health and lack of information systems, evidences and research for mental health is vital need.

Conclusions Community mental healthcare in Kosovo despite struggles faced is successfully installed and represents one of Kosovo health system achievements. Comprehensive, integrated and responsive mental health services in community-based settings in line with international and regional human rights instruments is goal to be addressed.

Disclosure of interest

The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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Expanding the role of primary health care in the provision of mental health services to the population of the Kyrgyz republic

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Providing comprehensive, integrated services in the field of mental health in primary health care (PHC) is a component of the state mental health program for the population of the Kyrgyz republic (KR) in the 2017–2030 biennium. In order to develop an action plan in this area a situational analysis of resources of psychiatric care at PHC level was carried out. There was revealed a significant deficit of specialists, such as family doctors, mental health care professionals. In spite of the need for 3,300 family doctors, only 1706 work, and 80% of them are of retirement age.

The results of a research showed a low level of knowledge and skills of family physicians for the early detection of mental disorders and provision of appropriate medical care. There are also a limited number of psychiatrists, especially in rural regions (77% of the required quantity).

During recent years, there have been implemented significant changes in the system of mental health services, aimed at improving its quality, the approach to the place of residence of the patient and the prevalence of psychosocial services.

Since 2016 in 8 southern regions in the Kyrgyz Republic has been introduced a new model for the provision of comprehensive health